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## THE OCTOBER RECORD.

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AVERAGE PER DAY FOR THE ENTIRE MONTH.

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October, 1885.....	981,620 Copies
October, 1886.....	1,362,040 Copies
October, 1887.....	3,506,901 Copies
October, 1888.....	4,907,476 Copies
October, 1889.....	6,397,150 Copies
October, 1890.....	8,479,880 Copies

## ADVERTISING RATES.

(As per measurement.)

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The rates for advertising in the Daily World do not apply to the Evening Edition. For the rates of that issue apply to the Morning Edition.

## TO STOP THE GRABS.

The promoters of the scheme to pervert the pension list and to pile \$50,000 upon the \$75,000,000 that it now costs each year are to make another raid on the Treasury.

There will probably be enough vote-seeking demagogues in Congress to pass the bill, but the President having once vetoed it can probably be relied on to do it again.

Millions for justice and more millions for generosity the nation has rightly voted to the defenders of the Union. But to put a premium upon mendacity is to degrade deserving soldiers and to wrong the taxpayer.

There is one way only to stop these grabs for millions. Out off the surplus by reducing taxes.

## HALF A LOAF.

HEAVY GRONOR says that "electoral reform, which THE WORLD is now urging, is not merely in itself one of the greatest reforms, but it will in time suggest and make possible many others."

Not only so, but it must precede most other reforms. We can never have honest politics nor good government while elections are carried by the combined power of the party machine and the almighty dollar.

Mr. Gronor thinks that the English law restricting election expenditures is a good one, but he would be content to get this winter a law providing for the printing and distribution of ballots at public expense.

Half a loaf is better than no bread. But why shouldn't the people have the whole loaf?

## VIRGINIA'S RETURN.

Last year the undertow of a little tidal wave carried Virginia away from her Democratic moorings.

This year she comes back.

The contest was for the control of the Legislature, and that body is Democratic in both branches, with a majority of thirty-four on joint ballot.

REDEMPTIONER goes next.

## THE WOMEN BREADWINNERS.

The public sympathy that recognizes the male wage-earner in his efforts to obtain an adequate share in the products of his toil should be doubly enlisted in the cause of the women workers.

They have the harder lot. They are less able to secure justice and decent treatment. They are paid the meagrest wages. They suffer the most from competition. They have not even the ballot to command the attention of the law-makers.

The women workers are still the victims of the atrocious injustice that gives them but a fraction of men's wages even when they do the same kind and amount of work.

The first step towards righting such wrongs and correcting such evils is to give them publicity, and this THE WORLD will help to do.

## THREE TIMES OUT.

MR. BLAINE'S neighbors naturally cling to the hope that he will be re-nominated in spite of the demonstrated inability of his friends to carry New York, the pivotal State.

Congressman MILLIKEN thinks the people "have arrived at a point where they want a President who is American in feeling, and who has the courage and intelligence to foster and protect American interests."

"American interests" seem to be doing very well, Mr. MILLIKEN. They were not so prosperous at any time during the last twelve years of Republican rule as they now are.

CHAUNCEY DEWEY says that "never in our history were we in such prosperous condition." And CHAUNCEY ought to know.

It has been "three times out" for Mr. BLAINE.

## ROMANCE OF REAL LIFE.

Observant readers of the newspapers can hardly fail to have noticed how closely many of the most remarkable and popular inventions of the novelist and dramatist have been paralleled of late in the realm of facts.

The pathetic wanderings of Evangeline are irresistibly suggested by the account this morning of Mrs. HARRINGTON's long and hopeless search for her husband, who fought and fell with COWLEY. In the story of KISAMU, of San Francisco, was almost a duplication of "Jim the Penman." A recent sensational case in the West was nearly identical with the main features of "Called Back." Stevenson's "Kidnapped" is suggested by the unsolved mystery of CHARLES ROSS and other similar disappearances. There have

been scores of Robinson Crusoes since DEWEY wrote his famous story.

And there are hundreds of romances of real life which the novelist has never rivalled. Facts are often too incredible for fiction.

## AN ENVIABLE PHILOSOPHY.

How much of the secret of contentment—that best substitute for happiness—is embodied in the saying of Max O'REILLY concerning the French peasant: "He is not wealthy, but he is rich in what he knows how to do without."

Fortunate "Jacques Bonhomme!" He has the most useful philosophy: that of being able to square his life by his environment—to limit his want by his purse.

Half the fret of life comes from not knowing what to do without.

## THE FORMIDABLE COAL SCHOONER.

The coal schooner continues to maintain its reputation as the most dangerous cruiser upon the high seas. The escape of the Guyanadote is apparently due solely to the fact that in this instance the enemy was not loaded and ready for action.

The smitten hull of the Oregon can evidence what the coal schooner can do when really prepared for business. Uncle Sam's Tallapoosa and various other pretensions craft have had a taste of its quality.

There seems to be no reasonable doubt that the coal schooner is the most formidable cruiser afloat. If it can accomplish so much accidentally, what could it not do when handled in accordance with naval tactics?

In the rehabilitation of the navy, let the Government consider the destructive capacity of the coal schooner.

## THE SAME OLD SPOOK.

The complete exposure of the alleged medium FAX, in Boston, should dampen her business prospects as a dealer in fraud. But probably it won't.

She has been thoroughly exposed before. Her devoted admirers contended that she was merely engaged in a pardonable effort to assist the grand cause of "materialization."

The dollars of the credulous continued to roll in her direction.

If the infatuated devotees of the "seances" cannot be persuaded to be satisfied, as THORAU suggested, with "one world at a time," they might at least reasonably object to having a very clumsy denizen of this world after repeated exposures palmed off as a visitor from the other.

## There is a good deal of human nature in crowds, whether in Germany or the United States.

The cable reports that in the royal procession in Berlin "the Czarina and the Princess were more heartily cheered than were their husbands." That has frequently been the case with American Presidents and their wives.

EDWARD ATKINSON'S proposition to buy the Provinces for \$50,000,000 is not received with unbounded enthusiasm. There is a good deal of common sense in the old Quaker's theory that it is a waste of effort to climb the tree for the nuts. Just wait a little, and they'll drop of their own accord.

The car stoves not only must go—they are actually going. There are many things that must go that persist in staying: War taxes, monopolistic trusts, overhead wires, dirty streets, cholera germs, political bosses, vote-buyers, bootlickers, &c. But time will be too long for them all.

About 60 per cent. of the ordinary cases, similar to that of the Crown Prince, are successfully treated. But somehow all the prominent patients with their corps of consulting physicians seem to die. Where there is a squabble among the cooks the broth is often spoiled.

Even if the State Department does not propose to demand an explanation of Canada of its treatment of WONG CHUN FOO, a naturalized American citizen, it might find a clerk to acknowledge his communications. If he can't get justice he should at least have courtesy.

The witty French lecturer, "Max O'Rell," says: "The French fight for glory, the Germans for their living, the Russians to divert attention from home affairs; but John Bull fights to help trade." Uncle SAM fights only in self-defense.

The football contest to-day will have considerable bearing upon the sanction given to this game by the college authorities. A bruising and maiming match will not help to keep it in favor.

Two rich old men have been "buncoed" out of \$6,000 and \$3,000 respectively. When cupidity tempts men who have one foot in the grave their losses dull the edge of sympathy.

The ball-players claim to have gained their point. The ball magnates say that they come out ahead. "And he is right, and you are right, and all is right can be."

MR. FARNELL will stay at Hastings and avoid the hustings on account of his health. But when Parliament meets he will no doubt be there if alive.

The stricken Crown Prince is serene under his affliction. But so was GRANT. A hero is a hero, whether born in a cabin or a palace.

MAX O'REILLY repeats the old myth that the sun never sets on JOHN BULL. J. B.'s son JONATHAN has certainly set on him twice.

The London police are "preparing for Sunday's riots." Adequate preparation for a riot commotion prevents it.

"Sunset" Cox has a genius for being opportune. He is lecturing this week on Turkey.

The Sunday World will have a graphic story of a woman Land Leager's experience in Zululand Jail.

## ARTISANS WANT A CHANCE.

THEY WOULD GO TO THE MUSEUM EVERY SUNDAY IF THEY COULD.

What Workmen and Men in the Big Art Museum Establishments Say About the Proposed Sunday Opening—Visits to the Museum Would Serve to Make the Workmen More Skillful in Their Callings.

IT IS perfect themselves in their calling by looking at objects of art. Such object lessons convey better than any theory could do the correct application of principles. They stimulate and instruct. This is true of every branch of art, whether on the lowest scale of the mechanical or the highest notch of adme art. Architecture, painting, sculpture, work on all kinds of woven fabrics; jewelers, designers, embroiderers, engravers, decorators, artistic brass-workers, stained-glass workers and branches of work similar to these call for some art sense in those who engage in them.

To such workers an art museum is of great benefit. They can gather new ideas, study new forms, see striking combinations of color, and exquisitely wrought work; and they are helped by all this.

A World reporter wished to see how this art-working portion of the community felt in regard to the Sunday opening of the Metropolitan Museum. The round of investigation on this point was one of the most satisfactory which this inquiry has occasioned. The warmest and most universal desire for the opening existed among both managers and employees.

At Tiffany's there are several branches of art work carried on, and the Prince street branch of this establishment also engages a large force of workmen, especially silversmiths.

I. H. Whitehouse is at the head of the designing department in the Union Square place. He said he was of great benefit to our workmen to have an opportunity on Sundays to see the exhibits at the Metropolitan. They are so busy during the week that they have absolutely no chance to see any outside works or objects of art. We do the highest kind of work here. I made the designs for the Gladstone Memorial and for the Bryant vase.

They have heard the workmen express the wish that they could have time and opportunity for seeing art work such as they would meet with at the Metropolitan. When they come here they find that the workmen have remarked: "Oh, those fellows over there have got a chance to see things in the Museum. They are open on Sundays."

"Yes, our art workers, painters, fan-painters and designers would all be helped by the study of new forms and choice specimens of workmanship. An idea would come in a moment from looking on some good thing that they had spent the week without that aid would not produce."

"I have been a draftsman for Tiffany for thirty years and know what a profitable thing a Sunday's loitering walk through the museum would be for any one in this line. The workmen are too busy to go on any other day. It is a matter of surprise to me to hear anyone object to the Sunday opening."

The reporter met one or two of the workmen here and sounded them on their feeling in the matter. They declared their desire of the chance to visit the Museum which would be afforded by the Sunday opening.

The factory of the Gorham Manufacturing Company is in Providence, R. I. So they would not be affected by anything in the New York Museum. But George W. Starr, one of the managers of the corporation, expressed himself as desirous of seeing the Museum thrown open. He said that he thought that it would be beneficial to art.

George B. Starr, who deals in the highest class of art work, spends a large part of the year in Europe. His uncle, I. T. White, says that he has seen the workmen at the Museum and that he would like to see them there. "I believe that it would educate that portion of the community, and afford them a reasonable recreation. They need something to do in the winter. Studying facts is not the way to reach the heart of the working classes. You can see from Besant's 'All Sorts and Conditions of Men' what good might be done. I should be glad to see the Museum opened, and I think that the workmen would gain much profit from it."

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